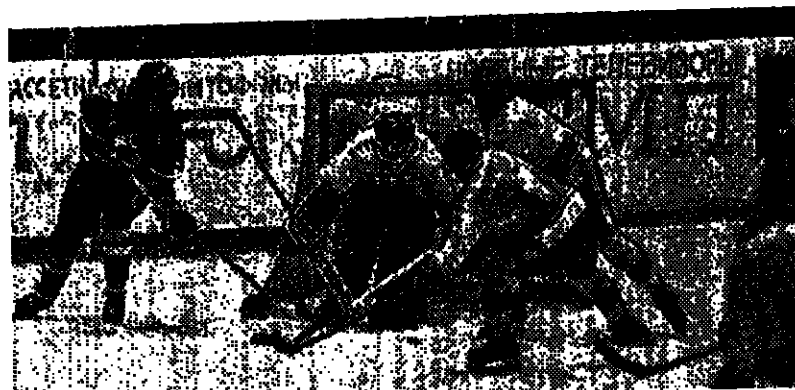


# SPORTS

## ONE POINT

A tense moment in the USSR ice-hockey championship match between gold medal contenders, Dynamo of Moscow and CAC. Having won 5-0, CAC have reduced the gap between them and the leaders, Dynamo, to one point. Sokol of Kiev are certain to win their first bronze medal.

Photo by Boris Kaufman



## MAIN EVENT OF THE SEASON FOR FIGURE SKATERS

Over 120 figure skaters from 28 nations will enter the world championship in Tokyo on March 4-10. Specialists predict a most acute struggle for the most coveted medals but the desire of each participant to do as well as he could at the first world championship of a new four-year period. In figure skating it is very important to win the favours of judges and viewers already in the post-Olympic season.

Just like at the recently successful for it European championship at Goteborg, the USSR is prepared for an award

scramble in all the events. Its most authoritative claims are in the pairs, as it will field Olympic champions Yelena Vaylova and Oleg Vasylyev, Olympic bronze medalists Larisa Seleznyovna and Oleg Makarov, and Veronika Pershina and Marat Akbarov. It is precisely in this succession that they won the 1985 European awards.

The Soviet dancing squad includes Olympic silver medalists and this year's European champions Natalya Bostemyanova and Andrei Bukin, Olympic third finishers and second-best European

duet of Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko, as well as promising Natalya Annenko and Genrikh Sretensky.

The men's singles participants are 1984 European winner Alexander Fadeyev, 1985 European silver medalist Vladimir Kotin and youthful Viktor Potrenko, who is making rapid progress, while the women's singles entrants are Olympic bronze medalist and 1985 European silver winner Kira Ivanova, 1984 world silver medalist Anna Kondrasheva, and fastly improving Natalya Lebedeva.

Then came a lengthy series of ties. Here triumphed the art of defence. In this period the rhythm of the match began to acquire a steady and even character.

And, finally, the last third of the match was, in my opinion, filled with the most interesting games from the point of view of the quality of play. The struggle became more acute.

The creative content of the match was fairly high. In the course of the match I thought interesting a whole number of end-games, which specialists consider essential to include in end-games reference books, and either of us had his achievements here. I would note some curious middle games, but an especially great amount of ideas was in the debuts. This is not accidental. Karpov's arsenal has a rich assortment of chess debuts. This advantage clearly showed itself in Baguio and especially in Merano. As for me, I, too, cannot complain of short-

## Garri Kasparov on match and plans

A TASS correspondent met in Moscow the participant of the match for the chess world title, International Grandmaster Garri Kasparov, who shared his view on the creative side of the 48 games played and talked of his immediate plans.

Such a lengthy and struggle-filled event evidently cannot be spanned with one glance. For specialists and chess lovers it presented, as I see it, a tremendous material for analysis. I personally thought at the start that everything in the forthcoming event should be excellent. Yet I somehow disregarded the fact that a world title match has a special psychological stress.

In general I would divide the match into three stages. The first was marked by my certain nervousness and a rather large amount of mistakes. The world champion found his play in this situation earlier due to his far greater match and tournament experience. At this stage Karpov played in his manner, accurately calculating variants and using every my mistake with the greatest profit.

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comings in my debut position. And we both occasionally used the same formations: playing White and Black: search of new resources of position. All this, I think, were new horizons in a game of not only boundless opportunities but will apparently in the immediate future determine the development of separate directions in chess theory.

It is precisely half a year before our new match, during it I must not only myself and restore my level but also well prepare for September competition. Specifically, in a few days I am going home to Baku. In March I am planning to go to the final of the teams of the palaces of youth and schoolchildren, which will be led by Grandmasters. In those competitions, and I played two roles in them: I was a participant and I was the team as a rank member, and now, already the second time, I will be children's captain.

Incidentally, I would like to use the occasion to express concern over the future of chess. In this period the decline, and the reason is that many of my colleagues have to evade this "unpleasant" test.

In late May-early June I would like to enter a big tournament. I am planning to play a match with a Grandmaster. Then will come the world title match.

I think, both Karpov and I are preoccupied with the fact that at the forthcoming match with the United States on a complex of mutually related issues involved in space and nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and businesslike manner, strictly abiding by all parts of the agreement reached on the subject and aims of these negotiations. The success of the negotiations de-

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## USSR will be constructive

The US administration, which has set itself the task of achieving military superiority, continues to spiral the arms race both in nuclear and conventional weapons. It seeks to turn outer space into an arena for confrontation. Tensions continue unabated in Europe, where deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles continues in various countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

This was stated by the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, during discussions in Moscow with West German Federal Vice-Chancellor, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Andrei Gromyko stressed that in contrast to the US dangerous line the Soviet Union pursues a policy towards a radically improved and healthier international climate and towards seeking practical ways of halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it from extending into outer space.

In this connection he stressed the fact that at the forthcoming talks with the United States on a complex of mutually related issues involved in space and nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and businesslike manner, strictly abiding by all parts of the agreement reached on the subject and aims of these negotiations. The success of the negotiations de-

pends on whether the American side will approach issues in a similar vein.

Concerning the problem of preventing militarization of outer space, anxiety was expressed by the Soviet side over the stand taken by the Government of FRG on the American plans to militarize outer space. To be a party of "research" efforts aimed at developing crack space weapons, said Andrei Gromyko, would actually turn the FRG into an accomplice in the violation of the anti-missile defence treaty and, consequently, in undermining the entire process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Hope was expressed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will approach this vital issue guided by the interests of peace.

During discussions on the situation in Europe Andrei Gromyko specially stressed the need for an unswerving observance of the territorial and political realities which emerged following World War II and post-war developments. It was pointed out that certain circles in the Federal Republic were making inadmissible attempts to question the European borders as laid down by the Yalta Agreement of the allied powers and by a number of international treaties, including those between the FRG and socialist countries, as well as the Helsinki Final Act.

## In the name of peace

A meeting with former French Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, recently took place at the premises of the Association for Relations Between Soviet and Foreign Towns. P. Mauroy, who is Mayor of Lille, is in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and Association in his capacity as President of the United Towns Organization.

The meeting emphasized the importance of broad movement of twinned towns in countries with different social and political systems as part and parcel of the fight of peace-loving forces throughout the world to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race; for disarmament, détente and consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation among nations. In this respect, attention was drawn to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism which will be celebrated by the entire progressive mankind. Activities to be held in the twinned towns to mark the anniversary will become a major contribution to the cause of peace. P. Mauroy also discussed questions relating to further development of links between the United Towns Organization and the Soviet Association.



A group of foreign diplomats in front of the museum's exhibits—steel crowfoot obstacles. Photo by Boris Kaufman

## Soviet Army leaders meet diplomats

A meeting was recently held at the Moscow Museum of the USSR Armed Forces between diplomats accredited to the USSR and ranking Soviet Army leaders, who took part in major operations during World War II. The meeting was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism.

In one way or another three-quarters of the world's popula-

tion in 61 countries took part in World War II, said Pavel Zhilin, head of the Military History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Fascism was overthrown by the joint efforts of the anti-Hitler coalition. But the brutal of that battle was borne by the Soviet people. Pavel Zhilin cited only some facts to corroborate this. By June 1941, Hitler had concen-

trated 190 divisions against the USSR, whereas only eight divisions were in action on other fronts. Committed to action against our country were 5,000 aircraft, 4,500 tanks, and about 50,000 guns and mortars. In 1944, 239 fascist divisions were active on the Eastern front, and only 85 on the others.

(Continued on page 2)

## WHEN LOSSES ARE IN LINE WITH RULES

Six Soviet racers in three semifinals of the 20th individual world speedway championship in Stockholm, Eindhoven and Frankfurt on the Main felt victims to the rules of the International Motorcycle Federation. They showed results enabling them to continue in the next stage but did not get "passes". The rules are that from each semifinal not more than two racers of one country can continue the fight for the world title. According to the rules, the coveted "hits" was made by Vladimir Sukhov and Sergei Ivanov, Yuri Ivanov and

Vladimir Parednikov, and Vladimir Lyubich and Sergei Kazakov, who showed the best results. Together with them, the finals in Assen, Holland on March 9 and 10 will be entered by three Swedish racers (among them defending world champion Eric Stenlund), two racers from Finland and West Germany each, and one from Austria and Czechoslovakia each. Holland, the host of the finals, will field one rider without preliminary contests.

Boris MIKHAILOV



## RACE AFTER LEADER

The closing games of the second stage of the USSR women's basketball championship did not affect the leading position of Novosibirsk Dynamo, which has 41 points from 22 games (19 wins). It is ahead of another five top teams vying for the title, among them Central Army Club and Riga TTT with 40 points each (18 wins), Minsk Gortizon with 37 (15), Leningrad Spartak and Svetlovsk Uralmash with 34 (12).

These clubs will hold a three-stage tournament, counting in the amassed points. Then the first and second finishers will clinch the title in three games (until two wins), and the third- and fourth-placed teams will clash for the silver. The decisive games are due in May. Now a break is on in the championship until March 19 due to Soviet clubs' attendance of the semifinals of the European club tournaments.

Photo by Andrei Borisov

## New match—on September

Speaking at a press conference in Manila FIDE President Campomanes said that despite some demands that the terminated world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garri Kasparov be resumed, his decision was final and not to be revised. He said that on September 2 (this year Karpov and Kasparov will have a new match, whose winner

will become the world champion. On behalf of FIDE he emphasized that the 15th decision was important to the situation in chess. He took this decision without pressure on me and I do not believe that it was correct at the time it was taken and it is too.

The broad masses of people everywhere are expressing serious concern over the threat of nuclear war, the stake on militarization and the complicated international situation due to the policies of Western imperialist circles, particularly the United States. Millions of people in different parts of the planet are demanding that the arms race be halted and a peaceful and secure future assured for peoples throughout the world.



● A demo in front of one of the military outposts in the Federal Republic of Germany.

● Outside the US Embassy in New Delhi, a boy from the Indian city of Bhopal lifts up photographs of unidentified victims of the Bhopal tragedy. More than 2,500 people died in the incident which occurred at the American Union Carbide corporation plant.

● A demonstration by American peace activists in New York protesting against US military intervention in Central America.



## Supreme Soviet delegation visits USA

Washington. A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V. Shcherbitsky, has come to Washington at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the US Congress.

In a press statement V. Shcherbitsky noted that in the present tense international situation legislators in the two countries bear a great burden of responsibility for the world's future and must take advantage of every opportunity at their disposal to pre-

vent the military threat and save civilization from destruction. No one has the moral right to be indifferent to the solution of this vital problem of modern times. We in the Soviet Union believe, he said, that positive changes in the Soviet-American relations and, still better, their complete normalization are important not only in themselves, but would also have a favourable effect on the international climate. The Soviet Union favours, among other things, trade, economic, scientific and cultural contacts and cooperation with the United States.

## Nicaragua resolved to defend revolution

Managua. President Daniel Ortega has said that the Nicaraguan people are firmly resolved to defend the gains of the Sandinista revolution. Addressing a press conference here, he said: Our strength lies in the high morale of our people who are imbued with glorious heroic traditions and not in sophisticated weapons we do not have.

The bloody war imposed on us by Washington has been going on for many years, claiming thousands of lives and inflicting enormous losses on the economy, said D. Ortega. The United States has kicked together, trained and armed a huge army of mercenaries who are killing unarmed people, not sparing women, children and elderly people in an attempt to justify

the support the White House is giving to the counter-revolutionaries, the United States goes on inventing all sorts of inconceivable subterfuges. D. Ortega described as lies the allegations that there are nearly 8,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua and that Cuban troops were ready to intervene in Nicaragua at any moment. At present, there are less than a thousand and a half Cubans in Nicaragua, he said. Reaffirming Nicaragua's desire for peace, Daniel Ortega again pointed out that the peaceful initiatives of his government are aimed at restoring tranquility in Central America. We are all hopeful that the US Government will seriously revise its policies towards Nicaragua, he concluded.



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MN INFORMATION



## Harold Brown criticizes Reagan military policy

Washington. Noted US military expert, Harold Brown, expressed concern over the clearly unconstructive approach by the Reagan administration to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

### Programme of action against Tomahawks

Tokyo. The anti-war organizations of Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, the Philippines and some other states of the Pacific have devised a programme of joint action against the Pentagon's fitting of ships and submarines with Tomahawk cruise nuclear missiles. Their representatives held press conferences in Tokyo, Melbourne, and Honolulu declaring the start of the campaign against the deployment in the Pacific of sea-based cruise missiles.

The initiators of the movement, on the basis of the data they gathered, found that many US Pacific fleet ships have these rockets, among them the battle-ships "New Jersey" and "Iowa", nuclear submarines "La Jolla", "Oklahoma" and "San Francisco", which visit Japanese ports. The press conference in Tokyo stressed that in the next fiscal year the Reagan administration plans to give the Navy another 249 cruise missiles.

Within the framework of a new international campaign of peace champions actions of protests will be organized in many countries of the Pacific against the aggressive line of the Washington administration. The biggest meetings and demos will be held in June, simultaneously with the action of peace-loving forces in Britain and Scandinavia for the withdrawal from Western Europe of US first-strike nuclear missiles.

fact that, like in the past, it demonstrates neglect for the problems of limiting arms. He expressed concern over the White House's refusal to directly state its intention to comply with the Soviet-American accords and even studying the question of a possible renunciation of a whole series of provisions of an important treaty for the sake of the implementation of its military programmes, especially in militarization of space. If the "strategic defense initiative", calling for the creation of a large-scale system of anti-missile defenses with space-based elements, continues, he stressed, one cannot expect results at the talks which might lead to reductions in offensive arms.

Former Assistant to President for National Security Affairs Brent Scowcroft urged Washington to take a constructive position at the forthcoming talks. He stressed the need to comply with the treaties signed by the USA and the USSR, stressing in part special importance of observing the 1972 Treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems.

## Statement by South Korean opposition figures

Tokyo. Noted South Korean opposition figures Kim Ta Chuhun and Kim Yen Sam made a joint statement condemning the anti-popular policy of the puppet regime of Chun Doo-Hwan.

We will continue to fight for the liberation of the nation from the dictatorship, as we fought to topple the former regime of Park Chung-hee, it stresses. The document urges unification of all advocates of democracy for undoing a general attack on the Seoul clique. They demanded the granting of freedom of speech, the right to political activity, repeal of the repressive laws and revision of



Peace activist from White House. Drawing by Sergei Alnudinov

## OAU CONDEMNS PRETORIA UNITED STATES

Addis Ababa. The United States and other allies of racist South Africa encourage the Pretoria regime to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and policies of terror against the black population, particularly Angola and Mozambique. The message is part of resolutions adopted by the session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Ministerial Council currently taking place in Ethiopia.

The American policy of constructive cooperation with the apartheid state, the resolutions stress, is directed at preserving the colonial and racist domination in Namibia and perpetuating the plunder of the territory's wealth. The OAU ministers condemned Pretoria's attempt to organize a so-called multiparty conference in Namibia and called on African countries not to recognize a regime which is being looked together this way. The delegates at the session sharply criticized Namibia's militarization by the South African regime, such as forcible entry of Africans into the puppet army. Having affirmed that the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia is the UN Security Council's resolution No. 435, the Council of Ministers demanded an urgent convocation of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation.

The resolution on the situation in South Africa itself expresses indignation with mass rallies mounted by the authorities in Pretoria against opponents of the apartheid system. The ministers have demanded an immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress.

### FACTS and EVENTS

It was announced in Washington that the next test of the anti-satellite system ASAT is planned for this March. Observers think the Reagan administration is doing this decided not to give the attention of the world to the US aggressive plan to militarize outer space right before the start of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

One of the major goals of the union of cooperatives of the zambia is to inculcate in people the idea of socialist reconstruction of the society. The union's draft charter discussed at the current 1st congress is a document points out, is signed to unite the working people in the struggle against exploitation and for building a socialist economy.

In line with the Indonesian Government's transmigration programme over 327,000 people are resettled in the past year. The programme calls for settling people on well-habited areas on the islands of Sumatra, and Sulawesi, Irian Jaya and the Irian Jaya Province.

## Soviet Army leaders meet diplomats

(Continued from page 11) These facts are known to everyone, said Pavel Durov, some circles in the West have been trying to downplay the Soviet Army's significant victory over fascism.

The meeting of the Soviet Army leaders, broadened our horizons, broadened our knowledge of the history of World War II, said Durov. He stressed the importance of the extraordinary and heroic deeds of the Soviet soldiers and officers who triumphed. So, why cannot it be possible for us to win today and tomorrow?

On the threshold of the new century, he said, we would like to say that the people of the world should be united in the struggle for peace and to look to the future with hope.

Continuing the policy of active interference in the internal affairs of countries of Central America, the Washington administration is increasing economic and military aid to the bloody regime in El Salvador, which will reach 457 million dollars this year. According to "The New York Times", the USA permanently keeps there twice as many military "advisers" as it officially admits. Recently the Duarte regime got from Washington a new batch of combat helicopters and planes equipped with large-calibre machine-guns and night vision devices, which will be used for punitive operations against the peaceful population. Trained by US instructors and equipped with arms "made in the US", the punitive troops of the El Salvadoran armed forces and the ultra-right groups carry out the policy of genocide and use the scorched-earth tactic against the rebels and civilians. In 1984 alone the feelings of the US "advisers" killed 2,233 civilians.

US military "advisers" in El Salvador.



## New creation of Punjab extremists

New Delhi. Western "radio voices", conducting ideological sabotage against sovereign states, have found a new supporter. Broadcasting now is the radio station, The Voice of Khalistan—the mouthpiece of the Punjab extremists who found shelter in London and are in favour of India's splitting. In an address to the listeners, the head of the extremists J. S. Chauhan made direct attacks on India and urged the creation there of an "independent state of Khalistan".

Characteristically, British authorities did nothing to stop the rabid criminals. This is understandable. Such dirty attacks on India are quite in line with the plans of imperialist states, which openly interfere in the internal affairs of states conducting an independent peaceful line.

## Hun Sen: plans to destabilize Kampuchea will fail

Phnom Penh. The main reason for tensions in the world, including in places like South-East Asia, has been the militaristic policies of the United States, said Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Addressing a rally of workers in the province of Takeo he

noted that the United States and international reactionaries are seeking to restore the positions they lost in South-East Asia and to aggravate the situation in the region. As a pretext they are using the so-called Kampuchean issue. Although it is clear to everyone that the main condition for a political settlement of the questions which have arisen around Kampuchea is a complete removal of the Pol Pot people from political arena, cessation of support and assistance to the gangs of the Khmer reactionaries who have found refuge in Thailand, Washington and Beijing are stirring up trouble in South-East Asia without even concealing their plans to put the Kampuchean people on their knees and to revert the development in the region.

However, the plans to destabilize Kampuchea will not come to anything, the Kampuchean leader stressed. The units of the Kampuchean Army are holding the situation in the country under their firm control and are reliably defending sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

The resolution dealing with the human rights situation in South Africa notes that South African rulers harass opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination, carry out wholesale arrests, murder and torture political activists, and cruelly persecute demonstrators protesting against apartheid.

The resolution on the human rights situation in Namibia condemns South Africa for its military occupation of Namibia and use of torture against the population, especially those supporting the struggle being waged by SWAPO. The resolution points out that the Pretoria regime uses the territory of Namibia for acts of aggression against neighbouring African states and demands an immediate withdrawal of the South African troops from the southern areas of Angola.

The resolutions were passed by a clear majority of UN Human Rights Commission members. The USA and some of its allies voted against it.

### Science and technology

#### TUNNEL NEWER

The physico-technical institute of the National physical centre in Romania has built a laser instrument that will be used to equip a self-propelled mechanical shovel — the "Mole" — designed for hewing tunnels through rocky mountains and HEP aqueducts with a diameter of up to three metres. Tests have shown that the "Mole" works with high precision.

#### 2,000-YEAR-OLD SEEDS

An ancient granary containing the seeds of a plant was discovered recently during archaeological excavations in Japan. Scientists calculate that they had been in the earth for more than 2,000 years. After examining the seeds in a biological laboratory they were sown and some time later sprouted. It turned out that the plant was one of the ancient types of bean which was extensively grown by ancestors of the Japanese.

#### BULGARIA'S RED DATA BOOK

The first volume of the "Red Data Book of Rare and Endangered Plants and Animal Species in Bulgaria" which has recently been published finalizes a profound research. A total of over 3,400 species have been recorded. The scientists were glad to know that certain species which had been regarded as extinct because no evidence had been reported on them for the past 50 to 100 years, were found and entered into the book. However, many plants continue to be endangered.

The 760 species included in the book are complemented with detailed descriptions, pictures or drawings. This book can be used by non-specialists as well — to protect the endangered plants, 200 of which are known in Bulgaria since ancient geological epochs.

### OF INTEREST

#### Orchestra found

The entire police force of Lyons was put on alert to look for an orchestra (naturally, not musicians but instruments stolen from a recording studio). It was only after 24 hours that the missing instruments were found. They had all been accurately arranged near the entrance to the studio. The organizers and participants in this "joke" (that is how the local police qualified the opinion of the mayor) had repeatedly appealed to the authorities of Lyons to intensify the protection of musical instru-

ments there is an lot of truth in this joke. Not all the protective measures were being previously met.

#### Victims of originality

The birth registry department in Manila, a city in the Philippines, has announced that hunchbacked babies with too "exotic" names. The reason is that quite a number of young parents, wishing to outdo one another, give their children the most incredible names; sometimes geographical (like Sahara, Borneo, Iceland and so on). The officials got out of patience when two married couples gave the following names to their babies: the first-

after a soap powder; and the boy — Postscriptum.

#### What were knights like?

The conception of knights in the countries of Western and Central Europe as people of immense stature is far removed from reality. This conclusion was made by West German scientist Helmut Wurm. After studying the museum of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Austria, he established that the average height of knights fluctuates between 165 and 170 centimetres. Those who had the smallest stature lived in Punjab and its sur-

rounding areas. They were only 155 centimetres tall. One knight, Duke Johann Kasimir, who lived in Koburg, was a "shorty" — only 155 centimetres in height.

#### Bridges... stolen

The management of the Philippine National Railways company has appealed to the police to help retrieve three bridges of the northern railway. The bridges, between 25 and 30 m in size, recently disappeared from Luzon island (Munoz Betto province). "An eye-witness maintains that he saw a group of people with a gas welding machine cutting a bridge into parts and packing its sections with help of a crane into heavy trucks which later drove off."

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### SOCIALISM AND PEACE ARE INDIVISIBLE

The complex international situation calls for high vigilance, firmness and self-control and at the same time for vigorous actions to improve the international atmosphere, PRAVDA says in its leader.

All this is in evidence in the position of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which resolutely uphold the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with opposite social systems on the international scene. Their fraternal unity constitutes a great force both in the fulfilment of their socio-economic plans and in ensuring external conditions for their efforts at peaceful construction. A great role for the prospects of peace in Europe and all over the world will be played by the prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty. Our fraternal alliance is inviolable. The vital interests of mankind call for the enhancement of the role and influence of the world socialist system as a whole on the international scene. Socialism and peace are indivisible.

#### WASHINGTON'S BASIC STRATEGY

TASS has distributed a commentary in which it stresses that the aggressive direction in the US administration's military doctrine is graphically illustrated by its basic strategy which is subordinate to Washington's global expansionist policy. At present, the United States has more than 1,500 military bases and facilities in 32 countries in all the strategically important parts of the world. By the end of 1984, it had more than 523 thousand American servicemen stationed there. This ramified network of American bases is intended for preparations and conduct of war well ahead of it breaking out, a way to be fought against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Evidence of this is the "geography" of the deployment of the American overseas troops. The most powerful of these is stationed in Western Europe, and the next biggest in the Far East in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the socialist countries. Apart from this the United States uses its bases for military suppression of national liberation movements and for unconscionable interference into the domestic affairs of sovereign countries.

#### AFGHANISTAN CANNOT HAVE FOREIGN WILL IMPOSED ON IT

In the West, particularly in the United States, many official persons and the bourgeois press are trying to present the Afghans as the fighters for freedom, faith and purity of Islam. In fact, these people are out-and-out bandits and traitors who are fighting against their own people, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. According to official statistics they have destroyed 1,814 schools, 31 hospitals, 906 farmers' cooperatives and 14 thousand kilometres of telephone lines. The direct damage to the country's economy they have inflicted stands at 35 thousand million afghani or some 800 million dollars.

Support for this scum is one of the links of the anti-Soviet strategy adopted by imperialism. At the end of the fifties, the American newspaper "Daily News" wrote about the need to attract Afghanistan into the Western camp, which would make it possible to stretch even further the chain of American military bases along the southern borders of Russia.

The subversive operations against Democratic Afghanistan are doomed to failure from whatever territory they may be launched and with whose ever money they have been made possible. A realistic evaluation of the situation shows that the Afghan people who enjoy the support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and of all the progressive forces of the world will not have alien will imposed on them.

#### STAKE ON MILITARY SOLUTION

Commenting on a recent statement by the US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, before the US House International Relations Committee, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, among other things, that the Reagan administration intends to bank on the military solution of the problems of Central America.

Half of the entire amount of US military aid to the puppet regimes in the region will go to the bloody Salvadoran clique. Aid to El Salvador in the current fiscal year grew more than 20-fold as against 4.9 million dollars allocated for this aid in 1980. Weinberger also declared the Pentagon's intention to continue closely cooperating with the puppet rulers of Granada and other East Caribbean countries with a view to building up their military potential.

Weinberger's speech has become fresh evidence of the fact that in the effort to ensure its global interests, the USA tries to bring under dollar control the armed forces of its allies, to work for getting other states to adjust their foreign policy to Washington's political line, and is out to keep in power the pro-American reactionary political groupings.

### VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV



## Why Washington slanders

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has rejected the slanderous allegations contained in a White House "report" on Soviet "violations" of international obligations. The "accusations" were invented to distract public attention from America's unprecedented military programmes and its policy of undermining the long-existing system of arms limitations, and measures for strengthening international security.

Moscow has fairly sound reasons for such conclusions. It is on record that the USA has already embarked on a course of undermining the famous 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems — a document which made possible the conclusion of the 1972 Interim agreement on various measures relating to strategic offensive weapons limitation — as well as the SALT-2 Treaty. The intention to undermine the treaties was officially declared in connection with the proclamation of "new wars" programme calling for the creation of a large-scale anti-missile system with space-based elements, which is prohibited by the 1972 Treaty.

But what matters is not just militant declarations by American leaders but Washington's actions. The USA has already conducted several anti-satellite weapon tests and ever more actively exploits the Shuttle space programme for military purposes. President Reagan officially directed that the Space Shuttle spacecrafts be used for military purposes. The administration has asked, for 1986 fiscal year, 3,700 million dollars (nearly three times as much as the amount set aside for the current fiscal year) for "research" within the framework of the Reagan initiative in the strategic defence.

Not accidentally, the USSR Foreign Ministry's representation to the US State Department stresses, America is doing everything possible to undermine and then explode the famous Treaty on anti-missile defence, primarily because it is an obstacle hindering militarization of outer space and blocking the efforts of those pursuing the humane and innocent goal by attacking the Treaty. Washington intends to torpedo the process of limit-

ing and reducing nuclear arms.

As for the SALT-2 Treaty, it is known that Washington has refused to ratify it, which in itself is a most crude violation of generally accepted international norms. It is now clear that the USA only declared pro forma its intention to refrain from actions which would undermine the SALT-2 Treaty. In reality Washington has by-passed the restrictions established by the Treaty, and attempted to break the partly envisaged in it. This is evidenced by the deployment in Western Europe of land-based strategic first-strike Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Testifying to Washington's real attitude to the obligations undertaken in the SALT-2 Treaty is also the fact that the 1986 fiscal year dash military budget (just presented by the administration to Congress) contains plans for deploying strategic offensive weapons which would mean the USA exceeding by far the limits set by the Treaty on the Limitation of Ballistic Missiles equip-

ped with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs).

In Helsinki the USA together with other states, solemnly undertook to promote European peace and security, rapprochement and cooperation of European states; consolidate, develop and strengthen the process of détente on the continent. But what has actually happened? The US policy in Europe, only aims at increasing military tensions and deploying nuclear weapons on the continent. It questions the existing European realities, disorganizes and hinders normal cooperation.

On the eve of the Geneva talks the Soviet Union again declares: we meticulously carry out our international obligations, and no one will manage to undermine the high authority of the policy of the USSR. As for Washington's standstill, it is being resorted to prior to the talks in order to poison the atmosphere from the very beginning around them and hamper businesslike discussions on the most important problems of disarmament.

To seek radical solutions, which would prevent the arms race from spilling into outer space and halt it here on Earth. It is possible to solve these problems but from both sides: political will from both sides, their preparedness for rational compromises and a real desire to strengthen stability and peace.



### Round the Soviet Union

● A TV BRIDGE LINKING MOSCOW WITH THE WRANGLER ISLAND, LOST IN THE ICE OF THE ARCTIC, HAS STARTED FUNCTIONING. It became possible thanks to the Moscow land-based station that receives satellite TV programmes and which became operational not so long ago in Anadyr. Late in 1984 and early in 1985 series of such stations were also installed at a number of cities and villages of Chukotka.

● THE SYERDLOVSK-BASED PRODUCTION AMALGAMATION URALMASH HAS BEGUN ASSEMBLING UNITS OF THE THIRD DRILLING RIG DESIGNED TO BORE HOLES 5,000 METRES DEEP. The first two such rigs have been operating in Azerbaijan and on the Kola Peninsula for several years now and have already bored wells many kilometres deep there. The third one will be shipped to Uralog in Western Siberia.

### USING KAMA RIVER ENERGY

The assembling of the last (sixteenth) unit of the Nizhnekamensk hydropower station in Tataria (an autonomous republic in Central Russia) has started.

The builders of the station have concentrated their attention on the zone of the flooded reservoir. It will open a deep water route for ships over a distance of hundreds of kilometres on the Kama and Belaya rivers and help improve irrigation of arid districts.

A 20 km long concrete dam has already been erected.



### PIONEER IN NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

Pictured is the first power unit of the Novovoronezhsk (Central European part of the USSR) atomic power plant named after the country's 50th anniversary. This plant holds a special place in the Soviet nuclear power industry. It was here that tests were conducted on power facilities based around 440 MW atomic reactors. Today, similar ones are operating at plants in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Finland, Czechoslovakia, India and Cuba.

A completely new type of wa-

ter-moderated reactor (1,000 MW) operates at the Novovoronezhsk plant. It is so designated because it takes part in chain reaction and serves to heat take-off from fuel elements. This reactor is technically perfect and fully secure and is one of the latest achievements of nuclear power engineering. In the next few years it will become the basic reactor of similar plants in CMEA countries.

In line with a 1979 agreement, fifty enterprises and associations in socialist countries are involv-

ed in the construction of such reactors. They include the Atomenergoproekt, Czechoslovakia's Skoda, the Magdeburg heavy engineering combine in the GDR and the Hungarian Chemicom association.

The Novovoronezhsk plant has worked for 21 years now, and during this period has become a peculiar international university. It has a technical centre where specialists from the CMEA nations learn the trade of nuclear power engineers.

### All-weather complexes at moorages

At the port of Vents in Latvian Republic a mechanized complex for the transshipment of potash salts has attained its planned output of 7,000 tonnes of fertilizers per day. All operations — unloading of special cars, transportation of potash salt to the storehouse and its delivery to the holds of motor ships — have been fully mechanized and automated. Fertilizers pass the whole route through closed galleries thus making it possible to work in any weather.

Several all-weather complexes went into operation at the moorages of Vents during the 11th Five-Year Plan period. Oil products, chemical goods and ammonia are reloaded without manual labour, resulting in a sharp reduction in the time of anchorage at the moorages.

Finnish and FRG companies participated, on compensation basis, in the construction of the complex for transshipment of potash salt.

### GEOTHERMAL WATER OF SIBERIA

Livestock-breeding farms in the Omsk Region, Siberia, are now heated with geothermal water. The medicinal properties of thermal mineralized water containing iodine, bromine and other microelements are also used in spas. Many enterprises have built preventive health centres with swimming pools where workers undergo a course of therapeutic bathing.

In the southern districts of the Omsk Region, where water is not so mineralized, raising of crops has begun. In warm water they grow very quickly and gain up to five kg in weight.

A vast amount of hot water is concentrated in the sand deposits of the West Siberian Artesian basin, covering an area of three million square kilometres. Scientists are looking for a new application of subsoil waters. One of the wells produced water with properties which can be used to cure kidney-stone diseases.

ser and its life depends on the Karakum Canal which carries the waters of the Amudarya for 850 kilometres. Now there is enough water and the city abounds in verdure. To make the new residential districts look as green the construction of hydrotechnical facilities which can additionally supply 70,000 cu m of water daily has started.

close to the steel works, the Azot chemical works, and the Dneprodzerzhinsk chemical factory have been knocked down. The site has been planted over with green trees which form a peculiar health shield for the city.

### TELEPHONE IN EVERYDAY LIFE

By the year 2000, 80 per cent of the Soviet families will be on telephone. Reporting this, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that this will come as a result of the recent resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to consolidate the material and technological basis of the telephone services in the years between 1986 and 1990 and in the period until the year 2000.

The development of telephone communications in the 12th five-year plan period of 1986-1990 will allow to increase the number of services, the newspaper notes. It will become possible to use the phone to order train and plane tickets, obtain information about the availability of goods and medicines, transmit electrocardiograms and the results of medical examinations by using the domestic phone and also to find out weather forecasts. Large-scale introduction will start of most up-to-date electronic and quasi-electronic telephone exchanges in which the subscribers are connected by means of specialized computers. Such stations, apart from making telephone conversation more intelligible and reducing the level of noise, can also inform the subscriber about an incoming call while he is talking with someone else, prepare conversations with several subscribers at the same time, shift the call to another telephone and reduce the time required for dialling. Another technical novelty is that alongside traditional telephone cables wide use will be made of optical fibre communications in which information is transmitted by a beam of light rather than conventional electric current.

### TESTING RANGE FOR LIVING 'SEISMIC SENSORS'

This country's first bio-seismological testing range is being set up near Alma-Ata, the capital of the constituent republic of Kazakhstan in the east of the country. The initiator of its establishment is zoologist, naturalist and writer, Doctor of Biological Sciences Pavel Markovskiy, reports TRUD.

Professor Markovskiy believes that the animals' reaction to the effects of the environment is protective, and that it has been indicated in the course of a lengthy evolution when only those who could react swiftly in time to save their lives that have survived the numerous disasters. A human being is unable to hear the sounds of an impending earthquake, for example, but the animals do hear them, and they can also be registered by means of special instruments known as the geophones.

Today the scientists have clearly singled out the anomalies in the environment which can influence the animals' ability to predict earthquakes, says Markovskiy. Among these anomalies are the microseismic activities of the Earth's crust, changes in the air pressure and gravitation, fluctuations in the levels of subterranean water, infra- and ultra-sounds, variations in the electro-magnetic fields, and escape of gases from the bowels of the earth. All these are geophysical phenomena. The zoologists have to discover more of them. They also have to find in the animals the "instruments" bestowed on them by nature — sense organs which notice these anomalies in the geophysical situation.

The main "dramatic persons" at the first Soviet bio-seismological testing range are mountain animals living in the holes, birds, and ones which make guttural up to 100 metres deep in the earth, and of course, the mammals which, Professor Markovskiy believes, are an "intelligent elite" among the rodents.

The animals will live in a steppe gorge on a special plot of ground assigned for this purpose.

### New textbooks for schoolchildren

Millions of Soviet schoolchildren will study chemistry with a new textbook authored by Guntis Rudzitis, a Latvian (Belie republic) teacher who recently won a contest on the best textbook for this subject. The book contains colourful tables, drawings, supplementary sheets, and explains the most complicated things in a very uncomplicated way.

Improvement on school curricula, programmes, textbooks and teaching aids is one of the

most important factors in the comprehensive educational reform now underway in the country. Textbooks must be easy to understand, interesting, bright, and devoid of unnecessary information without losing their highly scientific character.

In the view of the Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Yuri Babansky, there will be new textbooks and teaching aids on both compulsory school subjects and optional disciplines.

### 'IN THE NAME OF BREAD'

This is the title of the book by Mstislav Suleimenov, an agricultural expert, well known in the USSR and other countries.

Its author, D. Sc. (Agriculture), deputy director for science at the All-Union Research Institute of Grain Growing near Tselinograd (the Kazakh republic), has more than 70 research papers to his credit. The institute's scientists, Suleimenov among them, have greatly contributed to the development of Soviet agriculture and to cultivation of virgin lands. They have also elaborated a soil protection system of farming, the introduction of which guarantees bumper stable harvests of grain crops under different weather conditions, and have raised new grain varieties.

A prominent specialist, a well-informed person who has a complete command of several foreign languages, M. Suleimenov has participated in some UN-sponsored activities, visited many countries where he made a detailed studies of agricultural problems.

His book, "In the Name of Bread", has been published in French, Spanish and Portuguese.

### FOR 21st CENTURY ARCHIVES

It is quite possible that... paper will become a rarity in 21st century archives. We are already studying recent history by photo and video shots, tape recordings. In the future they will, probably, altogether replace printed texts.

For a photodocument has many less scratches and defects than glass negatives of the 20th century. The latest polychrome film, for example, is more durable. It is also possible to give each point its original brightness. This is what the experts of the Research Centre for Technical Documentation attached to the USSR Main Archives are engaged in. Their brush and scalpel have been replaced by a computer.

Within eight years a large programme of work was developed at the laboratory to reduce typical defects. The machines perform several thousand

operations with a picture. Not long ago the Centre began restoring colour photographs. Until now it was believed that the lifetime of a colour negative was 10-15 years, after which the colours would fade irreversibly. Now the country's archives will be able to accept colour photographs for storage in perpetuity.

In 1983 a laboratory for restoring sound recordings was added to the one for restoring photographs. The restoration principles are the same while the accuracy is greater. The results "create the impression of a miracle". With such "unscientific" words did the restorers of the State Radio Broadcasting and Sound Recording Centre assess the work.

Working on new textbooks and teaching aids, are scientists, teachers, specialists in several subjects, as well as literary workers. The famous Soviet children's writer Sergei Mikhalov took an active part in the preparation of the ABC book for first year pupils.

In the USSR nearly 120 titles of textbooks for secondary schools and educational literature are published in fifty-two national languages, including those spoken only by a few thousand or several hundred people, like the minor nationalities in the North.

All textbooks are distributed free of charge in children.

### Science and technology

#### TRANSFORMATIONS OF SOFT STONE

One wagon-load of vermiculite stones has been used to produce five times as much of splendid thermal insulation material. Such unexpected effect is given by a mineral which does not rot, or burn, or absorb moisture from the air.

Perhaps the most unexpected transformation of vermiculite, occurs in fast heating, or "the thermal blow". The mineral expands rapidly and turns into a light-weight porous mass. It is this quality that is used by specialists to obtain new insulation materials.

Scientists in the Uralian city of Chelyabinsk have designed furnaces for heating the mineral, and the invention has recommended itself well.

The vermiculite insulator can be used for agricultural purposes with appreciable results. The novelty makes it possible to provide houses with only half as much heat than places insulated with bricks or slag-pumice-concrete mixture.

#### A RADAR FOR LAND IMPROVEMENT

In Estonia radar is used to help specialists in land reclamation. The hand-operated drilling probe used to determine the thickness of peat deposits and the level of ground waters has now become a museum exhibit.

### Studying World Ocean

The "Akademik Alexander Vinogradov" research vessel has set out on a voyage across the Indian and the Pacific oceans. Specialists from Moscow and other cities will conduct observations under an international programme for studying the World Ocean. They will examine processes deep in the ocean, the structure of its bed and of the Earth's crust. At the request of Vietnamese scientists they will also study the circulation of water in the South China Sea.

It has been replaced with a portable radar.

When the lands are renewed rainforests provide accurate information about the most promising places for setting up peat quarries. During reclamation the inevitable beam reports on the state of drainage. Thanks to this the work of designers and teams in charge of the drainage and irrigation systems has become much easier.

### LASER SHEARS

Shipbuilders of the Zhdanov yards became "co-authors" of Leningrad clothing-industry workers in designing new models which are much in demand. This enterprise has produced lasers meant for high-precision cutting of a wide range of materials: from ship components to linen and wool. The universal laser shears were designed by experts of the clothing industry.

### NEW INSTITUTE IN ARMENIA

An institute of applied problems of physics has been set up at the Academy of Sciences of Armenia. The new institution studies the problems of nuclear physics, acoustics, physical mathematics, solid-state physics. These problems are tackled by a team of young scientists. These fundamental studies are directly connected with the tasks of industrial development of the Transcaucasian republic, with the requirements of its national economy.

### VIEWPOINT

#### BAM and opportunities for Soviet Far East

Soviet economists name the completion of track-laying operations of the Baikal Amur Railway, or BAM, as a most important event that took place last year. The new rail stretches for more than 4,000 kilometres.

A programme worked out by Soviet scientists for the BAM area development makes special emphasis on the regions adjacent to the rail. They are most rich and least investigated areas. Their development is dwell upon by Vasily MEZHIKOV, one of the programme compilers, head of socio-economic department for BAM at the Amur Interdisciplinary Research Institute of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The eastern stretch of the BAM railway makes up more than two-thirds of the whole length, crossing the Amur Region and Khabarovsk Territory. It accounts for three-fourths of iron ore and apatite deposits, two-thirds of timber and half of combustible and hydroenergy resources of the Soviet Far East. This is enough to set up a second industrial belt in the country's east. The first one lies along the Trans-Siberian railway.

The strategy for BAM area development is based on settling up the so-called Territorial-Industrial Complexes (TIC) and industrial nodes. This has proved to be a very efficient form of public production organization for Siberia and the Far East requiring 15-20 per cent less capital investment and current expenses than similar number of industrial facilities built independently. Three TICs are planned for eastern BAM: South-Yakutian, Komsomolsky and Selezhevskiy, all having excellent prospects for future expansion. The first is expected to become the country's biggest producer of coke and available here via open-air mining. The Nyurungri facility alone (South Yakutia) will produce 13 million tonnes of coke a year. Of tremendous importance for speedy South Yakutia development will be what is now called Minor BAM — linking Trans-Siberian rail with BAM via Tynda and going farther north into South Yakutia. The availability of iron ore and coals located nearby forms a good basis for a major new metallurgical production there in the future.

BAM is a new step towards boosting this country's economy to potential in the east. The economic potential of the BAM area covering 1.5 million square kilometres, is currently considerably underestimated. At present only one-third of this vast area has been surveyed so that no major deposits of minerals remain unmapped.

Of course, a new powerful industrial belt in the Soviet East is a matter of several five-year periods. Experience already gained shows that the programme may require several decades eventually, giving a tremendous yield. The BAM area is regarded as a bridgehead for further economic development of vast northern areas in Black Siberia and the Far East.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### CITY MOVES TO ANOTHER PLACE

In ten years' time, the number of inhabitants in the west bank of the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk, an industrial city in the Ukraine, will be reduced to one hundred thousand. What is the reason? The people of the city have resolutely got down to making their environment healthier, writes PRAVDA. A century ago, a steel works was built in a deep hollow where, settling the beginning to the city. The problem of the environment has thus been inherited by the present population. Today, the struggle for a purer air in the city is going on along all fronts. Over the past eight years ninety million roubles have been spent on conservation measures and on clearing the air. The city can now breathe a better air.

On the decision of the city authorities, industries with obsolete technologies have been closed down. Chemical engineers now take only seven per cent of the water they need, meeting most of their water needs in a closed-cycle type of technology.

The struggle for the purity of the air is only one aspect of the campaign, the newspaper emphasizes. It is a different task to place the residential and industrial zones far apart as possible. This has given rise to the idea that the residential district should be moved to the opposite bank of the Dnieper, and in this way separated from the industrial area.

The money for this purpose comes from the state, and some expenses will be borne by the ministries whose industries are now located in the city. Today, more than fifty thousand people live on the opposite bank.

Conditions of life are being improved in the industrial area as well. Today, many streets, which were too

### SIBERIAN ODYSSEY

The Japanese TBS television company started shooting in the USSR a documentary TV serial, "The Big Odyssey in Siberia". The novel "Dreams of Russia" by Inoue Yasushi, was published a few years ago in Japan, and was later translated into Russian by Nauka Publishers. It tells of unusual events that took place in the 18th century when a Japanese fishing ship wrecked near the mouth of the Lena. The ship spent several years in the country. Everywhere the people were welcomed with hospitality. During their trip in the district of the Far East and Siberia the producer Hiroshi Tozawa and his colleagues intend to visit what Siberia looked like in the 18th century. The serial is based on the facts of the Japanese fishermen in the Far East. The serial will show Siberia as it was in the 18th century.

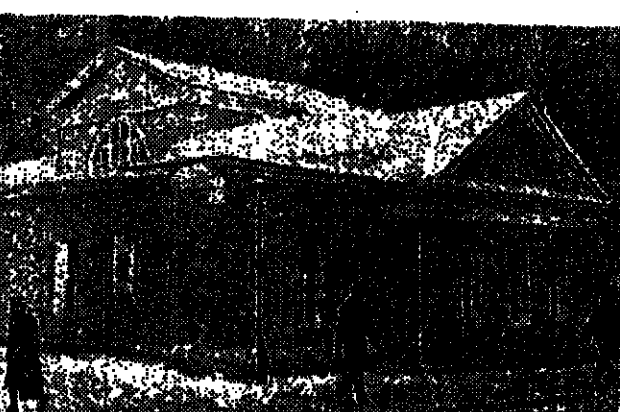
### Places to visit

#### TOLSTOY HOUSE ON PYATNITSKAYA ST

During 13 years of his life in Moscow — from 1856 to 1869 — young Leo Tolstoy lived, for nearly six months in Vargin house (Pyatnitskaya Street) and after that often came here on business. Now a museum has been opened in the house in memory of the writer.

Tolstoy arrived in Moscow from Sevastopol in January 1856. He was 28 and already completed military service in the Caucasus and Sevastopol. "Childhood", "The Raid", "Boyhood", "Sevastopol Stories" had already been written. Readers knew and loved him; critics regarded him as the hope of Russian literature.

But in Moscow Tolstoy lived through his first failure as a writer. The story "Lucerne" was given cold reception by readers. "Family Happiness" and "Anna Karenina" also did not succeed. For him this was not simply a failure, but a disaster. "Now I am buried as a writer and as a person," he wrote and even decided to give up literature.



But three years later Tolstoy returned to literature. The cold, faded with serious changes in his life. Paying flying visits to Moscow he more and more frequently called on the Bern family, because he liked Sofia, the middle daughter, who soon became his wife. The wedding was celebrated in Moscow on September 23, 1862. After that each new visit of Leo Tolstoy to Moscow was connected with his work on the novel "War and Peace". He was searching for the necessary materials in the archives, placing orders with titles for illustrations.

A great deal changed in the life of Tolstoy during these 13 years. He had become a major, a man and a recognized writer.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## 'Greetings From the Front' takes Silver Nymph

At the International Television Film Festival which has just ended in Monte Carlo the Soviet film, "Greetings From the Front" was awarded the Silver Nymph for the best script and its idea—bored of war and defence of peace. "Greetings From the Front" was made to mark the 40th anniversary of Victory over Nazi Germany by film director Ivan Klyashnikov and scriptwriter Vyacheslav Kondratyev.

Action takes place at one of the frontline hospitals. It has no combat scenes, and not a single shot is fired. It only conveys the thoughts, worries and dreams of a nurse splendidly played by actress Yelena Shikina.

The festival in Monte Carlo was held for the 25th time. During a gala reception, the highest honour, the Prize of Glory was conferred on Soviet TV, to the applause of an audience of nearly one thousand people for having won more Silver Nymphs than any other network in the history of the Monte Carlo television festival.

## MEETINGS BETWEEN WRITERS

"The 40th anniversary of the Victory over nazism and modern Soviet and Yugoslav literature on World War II" is the subject of a meeting between writers from the two countries. The meeting is envisaged in a protocol on cooperation between the USSR Writers Union and the Union of Yugoslav writers.

This is only one of the events under the protocol. Yugoslav writers will also take part in the conference "For the Sake of Life on Earth" and in an international meeting dedicated to the 800th anniversary of an outstanding world literary monument "The Lay of the Host of Igor", which will be held in the USSR. In turn, Soviet writers will attend Days of Poetry to be organized in different parts of Yugoslavia.

## Puppets from different countries



There is hardly a person who visited the State Puppet Theatre and did not see the fine museum which boasts of over 2,500 puppets and masks from Soviet theatres and 50 other countries. But there is a problem. We all know how difficult it is to get to that theatre. Muscovites and visitors now have the opportunity to meet fairy-tale heroes from the collection of the theatre's museum. An exhibition, "Theatre Puppets", is now open at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts (3 Dolegalskaya St.).

There one can see the most interesting puppets — both old and new ones made for future

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

# OLGA OSTROUMOVA

It seems as though there was never a time when Olga Ostroumova was a budding actress. Her very first part in the film, "Let's Live Till Monday" became something of an event in the cinema world. Although she played a girl, a child almost, she did this with a mastery one can only expect from an experienced actress.

Real fame came to Ostroumova after the film "The Dawn Here Are Quiet" shown in many countries. It tells about the cruel truth of war. The frail and tender girl in the film was confronted with brutal fascist force. They could be killed, but never defeated.

After "The Dawn" there came many invitations from film directors. For two years after that success she shunned filming sites, fearing to repeat herself. She wanted new experiences.

It seems her best role in cinema is Vasilisa from the film "Vasily and Vasilisa" based on a novel by Valentin Rasputin. The actress lives a tremendous life together with her heroine, a life full of complexities, losses and discoveries. However, this did not embitter Vasilisa. She was still fond of life and living, loved her children and her native places.

Almost all of Ostroumova's characters carry this theme of overcoming. They can counter all difficulties with the serene dignity of their own personalities. This is what comes to mind when one follows the vicissitudes of her new character, this time played in the theatre. Her name is Anlisa in the play, "The Widow's Steamer" staged after a novel by Irina Grekova by director Genrietta Yanovskaya.

This is not her first role on the stage of the Moscow Theatre. Before this role she had for a long time been a member of the Malaya Bronnaya company, also in Moscow. A new company means new partners and a new director (this was Yanovskaya's first production in Moscow) and this naturally brings new difficulties.

Anlisa had a beautiful young face. She sang so splendidly with her husband, and life seemed cloudless. Suddenly all this was smashed by war. Many troubles befell women during that time. Yet, if Ostroumova had played an ill-fated it would have been a sentimental melodrama, and the play would not have had a devastating effect. The actress reminds us of the old and, unfortunately, half-forgotten truth that people are lashed only by a tragedy of the strong-hearted. Defying war, hunger, fear and a tragic love Anlisa succeeds in preserving the feeling of happiness in life, even when she felt fatally ill, even when she was nearing death.

Ostroumova wants to take up many characters. Even if in one film, and in one play she shows many sides of her heroines. Could it be the reason why she takes on complicated parts of older



people with joy! That is probably why she promptly accepted an invitation from Miniature Theatre director Mikhail Levitin, to play in "Hulio, Monsieur de Maupassant". Who would not in just one play she had to portray several characters.

A girl from a rich family bolts away with a handsome soldier. She grows old with the passage of time and the soldier becomes a blind old man. But they are both happy—two people who chose love out of all the wealth in the world. Another one is an unhappy lonely woman Miss Harriet who makes you laugh and cry at the same time in her quest for an ideal love. The next in line is a woman who has to sell her love in order to feed her only son. Last but not least is a majestic and unhappy countess. The heroines in Maupassant's stories are played by Ostroumova practically without make-up, and she only slightly changes her hair-do and dresses. Yet, each of them has a particular character, a distinct soul and bears a pain. The actress makes us think that being in haste we have never any time to think over our own feelings. This, perhaps, is the secret of the mastery of acting. Telling us about people we do not know, actresses and actors make us think about ourselves. It is this that has united all of Ostroumova's heroines, and that is why we need them so badly.

Andrei MAXIMOV  
Photo by Nikolai Yezhevsky

## Glorifying heroism of mothers

"With love for mother. This is what Renato Guttuso, winner of the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations", was on his painting sent recently to Moscow. The famous Italian artist presented it to the very Savva Dangulov, initiator and collector of unique works of art devoted to motherhood. Now they are on display at an exhibition which has opened at Moscow's Friendship House.

There are about 100 works of Soviet and foreign artists. Visitors take a good look at a usual exhibit: ordinary mothers on which the mother's face of a mother is painted in brown. The author of this portrait is Greek poet Yannis Ritsis who was languishing in German chambers during the rule of "Black Colonels".

S. Dangulov whose works raise vital themes of today's problems of war and peace, decided to donate his collection to the Soviet Peace Fund. It being shown in Moscow the valuable collection will be kept in the new children's library in the navy named after Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya.

## PLAY CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

The publicistic play "Trial" recently premiered at Leningrad Lenin Komsomol Theatre, brings back to mind events of the International Year of Nazi War Criminals. The play devoted to the trial based on a play by Arthur Miller, to the 40th anniversary of the Great War.

The basic theme of this play is our responsibility for everything taking place in the world. It is a play about the cities of the Nazis during the war, and modern day showing the revival of the ideology of fascism in some countries, merged in the

# BUSINESS

## USSR-Italy: remarkable rise in commodity circulation

The Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce holds a prominent place among the numerous Italian organizations handling matters of economic and trade exchange with the USSR. Set up in April 1964 on the initiative of a number of major Italian firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations, it now comprises some 300 Italian banks and enterprises and 73 Soviet organizations. Thanks to the chamber's efforts, nearly one thousand Italian industrial groups and business establishments maintain contacts with the USSR.

The Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has been in existence for more than 20 years, said its president, former Italian external trade minister R. Ossola. Commodity circulation between the

two countries has grown twenty-fold, and Italy holds a leading position in trade relations with the Soviet Union among capitalist countries. During the entire period, our organization has been working for stronger friendly contacts between Italy and the Soviet Union, for expanding this effective cooperation, he added.

On the whole, R. Ossola said, the prospects of further expansion of Italo-Soviet trade and economic cooperation are very good. The Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has been doing and will continue to do its best to present to the Italian business community the most detailed picture of the possibilities and requirements on the Soviet market, stressed R. Ossola.

## DEVELOPMENT OF OFFSHORE SHELF

In recent years, Swedish industry has shown considerable interest in the Soviet plans to start producing oil and gas in the Arctic areas of the Barents and Kara seas, said Johan Nordenfalk, Chairman of the Swedish Arctic Offshore Group. In 1962, the Swedish Exports Council and the Department of Technological Development have organized in Moscow a Swedish symposium on the offshore shelf industry. After that an exchange of delegations took place, and discussion is now going on between Swe-

dish firms and Soviet organizations on a permanent basis.

Besides, projects for the development of the Barents Sea shelf have been made part of a cooperation protocol signed in the course of the 12th session of the Swedish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation which took place in Stockholm in March 1964.

For the long-term cooperation to be profitable for both sides, the Swedish firms that show an interest in Soviet offshore shelf industries have set up a joint group of action, known as the Swedish Arctic Offshore Group. It is ready to start serious negotiations with the Soviet side. Members of the group are fully aware of the special problems which exist in the Arctic areas. We think, continued Johan Nordenfalk, that competent solutions to these problems are possible.

As President of the Swedish Arctic Offshore Group, I want to stress that Swedish firms attach great significance to cooperation with Soviet organizations and are ready to expand Swedish-Soviet cooperation in the offshore shelf industry.



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# WHAT'S ON!

March 5-7

## THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 5 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 6 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).  
State Academic Music Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Yurovsky, "Crimson Sails" (ballet). 6 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 7 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).  
Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

## FILMS

I Am Responsible for You (Mosfilm Studios). The film features our contemporary, a factory worker Anna Antonova. She is a woman of strong character and sound nature for whom being responsible for others is the main thing in life.  
Cinema "Alma" (38 Shabolovskaya). Metro Shabolovskaya. Applause, Applause... (Lenfilm Studios). A musical featuring an actress in her trying period.

## EXHIBITIONS

All-Russia Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts (3 Dolegalskaya St.). An exhibition of puppets from the collection of the Central Puppet Theatre, set up about half a century ago. Daily, except Fridays, a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Shabolovskaya, Koltovskaya, Leningradskaya and 10.  
Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Sciences (13 Ulyanovskaya St.). Exhibition of works by Soviet artists — Ivan Tyutchev and Vladimir Mayakovsky. On display: all types of jewellery. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Aeroport.

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Kryukovskaya). Embroidery

## ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 5 — Moscow Spartak vs Central Army Club. 6.45 p.m.

## WATER POLO

Dynamo Swimming Pool (36 Leningradsky Prospekt). 5-7 Moscow youth championship. 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m. (every day).

## FENCING

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 6 and 7 — The Druzhba competitions of young sportsmen from socialist countries. 9 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. (both days).

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 6 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m.

## SPORTS

### DIVING

Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 7 — The "Spring Swallows" international competitions. 5.30 p.m.

Divers from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Spain, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the FRG, France, Czechoslovakia and the USSR take part in this traditional Moscow tournament.

## WEATHER

March 5-7

In Moscow, city and region, light snow is possible. Night temperatures of -13° to -20°; 25°C in the east of the region and 3°, 8°C during the day. SW and S wind, 3-7 mps.

Western Europe (excluding Scandinavia) experiences rather warm weather. The lowest temperatures of -4° to -14°C are registered in Poland, Hungary and Romania. The highest, +13° to +18°C — in the Mediterranean countries.

## COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

The USSR cooperates a lot with developing countries in the area of agriculture — it has several hundred contracts with 35 states. The emphasis is on irrigation and mechanization to help those countries get steady yields and offer protection against droughts.

Egyptian irrigation minister Assam Abdel H. Radl told the Cairo "Al-Comhourya" newspaper that the Aswan dam reservoir on the Nile has protected Egypt from the severe drought and hunger now common in several African nations.

The Soviet Union helped build this dam and a hydropower complex in Aswan, as well as a dam and a power station on the Euphrates River in Syria. The reservoir there will help irrigate 640,000 hectares and nearly twice increase areas sown to crops. Much irrigation work has been done with Soviet assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Zambia and Burma. An agreement has been signed on the construction of a hydropower complex on the Cuzco River in Angola. In Ethiopia, together with rapid and great help to the victims of the current drought, the Soviet Union takes part in a project to build a dam, reservoir and an irrigation system in the Wabi River valley. Much virgin land will have to be opened up

in the valleys of Bari and the Akobo Rivers. According to Ethiopian foreign trade minister Wolle Chekol, this will help solve the problem of providing people with food. Much importance in cooperation between the USSR and developing nations is given to issues of mechanization, electrification of the countryside and training of national personnel. Soviet tractors work in the fields of Guinea in Iraq the USSR helped build an agricultural machine plant, and a tractor assembly works in Ethiopia. Similar enterprises have been built or are under construction, too, in several other countries of Asia and Africa.

## BOOKS BY SIBERIAN SCIENTISTS TRANSLATED

The right for publication of monographs by Siberian scientists have been purchased in the USSR since the beginning of 1985 by firms from the USA, the Netherlands and other countries. With every passing year, there is a growing interest among foreign readers for the results of the scientific research of the scientists from the Siberian scientific centres — chemists, mathematicians, and physicists. Also increasing are the numbers of contracts for the publication of works which sum up the experience of the economic development of the (territorial) production complexes, and telling about the history of Siberia, and its culture, in the USA, among other things, completely translated into English are most of the scientific journals published in Novosibirsk where the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences is located. A not infrequent phenomenon is the writing of books on special orders from foreign publishers. Drawn into such cooperation are scientists from the major scientific centres of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Siberia.

Under the contracts signed at the beginning of this year publication is envisaged in the Netherlands, among other countries, of the selected works in two volumes by the prominent Soviet mathematician Academician Alexander Alexandrov. A monograph of the known Soviet chemist Academician Dmitry Knorre and Doctor of Chemistry Valentin Vlasov will be published in the United States, reported the USSR Copyright Agency (VAP).